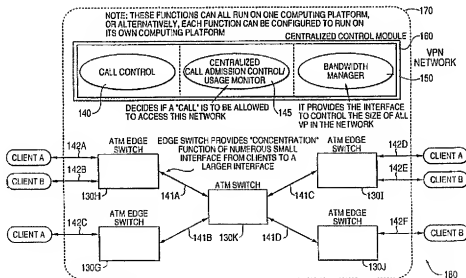




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(54) Title: BANDWIDTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING VARIABLE VIRTUAL PATHS



(57) Abstract

A system comprises ATM switches (130G-130K) and a control module (160). The control module (160) communicates with the ATM switches via a first ATM switch (130I) and a physical interface. A virtual connection extending between a first and second ATM switches has a bandwidth which is dynamically controlled by the control module (160). Virtual channels of a virtual path are selectively created or destroyed as needed. Customer contract and the time of the day are checked to determine whether the adjustment to certain parameters is permitted.

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BANDWIDTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING VARIABLE VIRTUAL PATHS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The following patent applications, which are filed herewith, are incorporated by reference:

<u>Ref. No./Ser. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>
RR-1135	Enhanced Services for ATM Switching Using External Control	Greg Graham and Kim Holmes
RR-1161	Dynamic Control Processes and Systems For Asynchronous Transfer Mode Networks	Greg Graham and Patrick Ma

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to the field of telecommunications equipment and processes and, more specifically, to the field of Asynchronous Transfer Mode ("ATM") network management and control equipment and processes.

BACKGROUND

Modern telecommunications systems and networks are generally built around digital networks that were originally designed for transmitting telephone conversations. These systems and networks typically use digital techniques to multiplex many communication channels designed to carry voice transmissions onto individual transmission facilities (e.g., copper wire, coaxial cable, and optical fiber). One such digital technique, Time Division Multiplex ("TDM"), divides the data transmission bandwidth of the transmission facility into equal sized time slots, which have the exact size needed to carry a telephone voice conversation. TDM generally served its purpose when the network was primarily used for standard, telephony voice transmission, but today telecommunications networks are

being used to transmit computer data, video information, and voice information from cellular and traditional telephones alike. Each of these applications have varying data transmission bandwidth requirements that differ from each other and from requirements associated with traditional telephony. As a result, traditional digital techniques, such as TDM, have encountered a number of problems in recent years.

Asynchronous Transfer Mode ("ATM") techniques have provided a new way of dividing the bandwidth of the transmission facilities, physical interfaces, and switches of a network. Where TDM uses time slots to divide the bandwidth into fixed size channels, ATM uses 53 byte cells to divide the bandwidth into virtual channels. Each cell includes a header that identifies a virtual path and virtual channel to which the cell belongs. Cells can be allocated to a virtual channel in response to the needs of the users sending information over the virtual channel and the limits of the transmission facilities, physical interfaces, and switches that carry the virtual channel. Virtual paths are used to group certain virtual channels together to aid in the management and routing of the virtual channels.

To create a virtual path through an ATM network, virtual path connections must be made through each switch that the virtual path traverses, connects, or through which the virtual path connection extends. Similarly, to create a virtual channel through an ATM network, virtual channel connections must be constructed through each switch that the virtual channel traverses, connects, or through which the virtual channel extends. Virtual channel connections can be made through provisioning by the operator, which is called a Permanent Virtual Connection ("PVC"). Alternatively, virtual channel connections can be made through the use of signaling messages to request a connection, which is called a Switched Virtual Connection ("SVC").

A request for either a virtual path connection or a virtual channel connection, whether it is a PVC or SVC, typically includes the quality of service and traffic parameters that characterize the connection. The parameter corresponding to the quality of service indicates whether the

requestor of the connection requires any guarantees from the network to transport data over the connection at a certain rate, which is described by the traffic parameter corresponding to the traffic. Parameters corresponding to traffic include features, such as peak cell rate, average cell rate, and cell delay variation. Parameters corresponding to traffic generally describe the network bandwidth that will be taken up by the connection.

When a request is made to set up a virtual channel connection through an ATM switch, software found in the ATM switch determines if the ATM switch and physical interfaces through which the connection is to be made can support the requested bandwidth, which is generally called Connection Admission Control ("CAC"). When a virtual channel connection is requested, it must be placed in a virtual path, so that the CAC software can determine if there is enough bandwidth remaining in the virtual path to support the new virtual channel connection. Since virtual channel connections can only be made over existing virtual paths, virtual paths provide a way to control the maximum bandwidth taken up by virtual channels in the network and, as a result, are helpful in managing the bandwidth in an ATM network. However, because virtual paths are manually provisioned in a switch, the management capabilities that they provide are inflexible and static.

In addition, large private communications networks can span a vast geographic area. In practice, it is cost prohibitive for private networks to install its own transmission facilities between different sites. Instead, private networks often lease dedicated transmission lines from a public carrier (e.g., AT&T or MCI). As a general rule, these leased lines are "named up" and are designed to provide full transmission capacity 24 hours a day regardless of its actual utilization. A large mesh of leased lines is typically required to provide connections between every site of a network. Furthermore, each private network will require its own mesh of leased lines. Private networks using leased lines are very expensive, because of the inefficient use of resources. Public carriers have attempted to solve

this problem by allowing multiple clients to utilize the carrier's facilities and through software control have them appear as individual dedicated leased lines. This software controlled utilization then forms what has been called a Virtual Private Network ("VPN"). In order for a VPN network to function, it must effectively divide the bandwidth between different customers. Unfortunately, however, existing systems do not adequately address the concern of whether each client consumes an appropriate, necessary portion of the shared resources. There does not presently exist any way to dynamically manage stored resources on a continuous, ongoing, real-time basis.

Existing designs and procedures have other problems as well.

SUMMARY

Preferred embodiments pertain to an apparatus and related methods and systems that generally manage networks and individually and collectively manage ATM switches. Note that preferred methods are preferably performed by the preferred apparatus and systems and are discussed in reference to the preferred apparatus and systems.

Preferred embodiments of the network are generally comprised of at least one virtual private network, which is provided by a service provider. The virtual private network is comprised of a plurality of ATM switches that are interconnected with one another via one or more physical interfaces (e.g., fiber optic, twisted pair, coax, and wireless) to form the backbone of a network, which can span over a large geographical area. Clients using the virtual path network generally have a local private network of one type or another, such as a local private data network and/or a local private voice network. Sometimes, a client's local private network(s) is(are) interconnected to a carrier's network backbone via a common communication infrastructure provided by the service provider. If so, a client's local private network shares transmission facilities with other networks. Virtual connections (e.g., virtual paths, virtual channels, groupings of virtual paths, and any combination thereof) extend from one

ATM switch to another ATM switch through the network and are used to transfer various types of information across the network. Preferred embodiments bundle virtual channel(s) into a virtual path and virtual paths into grouping(s) of virtual paths.

Preferred embodiments have a system-wide, centralized control module to manage these virtual paths and/or virtual channels. The control module is in direct communication with at least one ATM switch in the ATM network and in indirect communication with most, if not all, of the other ATM switches in the ATM network. The control module controls the provisioning of each ATM switch in the ATM network, which, among other things, enables the centralized control module to set up and dynamically change virtual paths and virtual channels as well as groups of virtual paths in an ATM network on an ongoing, continuous, real-time basis. The control module specifically has the ability to dynamically control the assigned parameters (e.g., bandwidth) of virtual paths, virtual channels, and groupings of virtual paths.

Specifically, regarding the operation of the control module, the control module considers one or more factors to determine whether the virtual connection through the network can be made. These factors include, but are not limited to, terms and conditions of a network contract agreement covering the virtual connection, type of information that the virtual connection will transfer (e.g., constant bit rate information, voice information, video information, variable bit rate information, data information, connection-oriented information, frame-relay information, and connectionless information), the quality of service expected of the virtual connection, existing traffic load of the network, and the utilization of the network. In particular, regarding the utilization level, the control module determines on an ongoing basis whether the network is in an overload condition. The control module also checks the overload condition and determines whether the virtual connection can be set up for the network. Similarly, the reference to a client agreement concerning the client's use of the network defines acceptable parameter and quality of service requests for

the virtual connection that are available to the client. Preferred embodiments of the control module generally perform the following procedure: (i) checks with the agreement to determine whether the parameter requirements of the virtual connections are compliant with the agreement, (ii) checks with the agreement governing quality of service requests to determine whether the quality of service requirements of the virtual connections are compliant with the agreement, and (iii) determines whether the virtual connection has any available capacity. If the network is not in an overload condition and the control module does not otherwise allow(or object to) the creation of the virtual connection, the control module may allow the virtual connection to be set up in unspecified capacity of the network.

Preferred embodiments provide a number of advantages. Preferred embodiments manage an ATM switch dynamically and continuously, which allows for greater use of the available capacity of networks and, particularly, transmission facilities within a network. Preferred embodiments enable telecommunications companies that operate various types of networks for a multitude of clients to "lease" unspecified capacity on virtual paths in a virtual path group having certain features or parameters to other customers on an ATM backbone network, on an 'as needed' basis. Some of this capacity may, in fact, be owned by another party or already be leased to another party, but is not being used at the specific time that another party requests permission to use the capacity. Preferred embodiments thereby provide a technique of "throttling" the physical interfaces needed to shape the bandwidth consumed by the overall ATM networks. The importance of this capability should not be underestimated, as it effectively allows carriers to "over book" physical interfaces and transmission facilities (e.g., ATM links, ATM switches, and ATM networks) to ensure existing capacity will be used to the fullest extent possible.

Other advantages of the invention and/or inventions described herein will be explained in greater detail below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings are incorporated into and form a part of the specification to illustrate several examples of the present inventions. These drawings together with the description serve to explain the principles of the inventions. The drawings are only for the purpose of illustrating preferred and alternative examples of how the inventions can be made and used and are not to be construed as limiting the inventions to only the illustrated and described examples. Further features and advantages will become apparent from the following and more particular description of the various embodiments of the invention, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIGURE 1A is a diagram showing a preferred embodiment 180 of a virtual private network 170 having centralized control module 160 comprised of call control module 140, centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145, and bandwidth manager module 150, ATM Edge Switch 130G, ATM Edge Switch 130H, ATM Edge Switch 130I, ATM Edge Switch 130J, and ATM Switch 130K;

FIGURE 1B is a diagram showing a preferred embodiment 100 having ATM Network 120 connected directly and/or indirectly to multiple customer networks 110A, 110B, 110C, . . . , and 110K via physical interfaces 133, wherein ATM Network 120 is comprised of ATM Edge Switches 130A, 130B, 130C, . . . , and 130F interconnected with one another via physical interfaces 131, at least one of which, ATM Edge Switch 130A, is connected to centralized control module 160 with bandwidth control module 150, centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145, and call control module 140 via one physical interface 133;

FIGURE 2 is a diagram showing the detailed view of the interrelationship of call control module 140, centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145, and bandwidth manager module 150 of centralized control module 160 and ATM Switch 130K;

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged view of ATM Switch 300 having physical interface 302 extending from ATM Switch 300, physical interfaces 310 and 312 transferring voice information and data information, respectively, for Client A, physical interfaces 314 and 316 transferring voice information and data information, respectively, for Client B, which corresponds to ATM Switch 130K (in FIGURE 2), ATM Edge Switches 130G, 130H, 130I, and 130J (in FIGURE 1A), and ATM Switches 130A, 130B, 130C, . . . , and 130F (in FIGURE 1B);

FIGURES 4A, 4B, 4C, and 4D are diagrams that illustrate the relationship between the reserved and available bandwidth for specific ATM physical interfaces 141A, 141B, 141C, and 141D (in FIGURE 1A) in which virtual paths are grouped or pooled together for Clients A and B by a number of factors, such as Quality of Service ("QOS") and bandwidth;

FIGURES 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D are diagrams that show a switch level view of specific ATM physical interfaces 141A, 141B, 141C, and 141D (in FIGURE 1A) in which virtual paths are grouped or pooled together for Clients A and B by a number of factors, such as quality of service and bandwidth;

FIGURE 6 is a diagram showing a more generalized view of the use of virtual path groups in an ATM physical interface for Clients A and B with varying traffic types by preferred embodiments;

FIGURES 7A and 7B are drawings that highlight the organization and relationship between virtual paths 702 and virtual channels 703 that are managed and controlled by bandwidth manager module 150 of centralized control module 160 (in FIGURE 1A);

FIGURE 8 is a flow diagram for the procedure implemented by centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145 in FIGURES 1A, 1B, and 2;

FIGURES 9A and 9B are flow diagrams for subprocedures implemented by centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145 in FIGURES 1A, 1B, and 2, which are referenced in FIGURE 8, that monitor the availability of unspecified virtual paths and check the utilization

level of each virtual path group to determine whether an overload condition exists; and

FIGURE 10 is a flow diagram for the procedure implemented by bandwidth manager module 150 in FIGURES 1A, 1B, and 2.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present inventions will be described by referring to apparatus and methods showing various examples of how the inventions can be made and used. When possible, like reference characters are used throughout the several views of the drawing to indicate like or corresponding parts.

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FIGURE 1A shows a preferred embodiment 180. Virtual private network 170 is comprised of centralized control module 160 and ATM Edge Switches 130G, 130H, 130I, and 130J and ATM Switch 130K. ATM Switch 130K forms the backbone of virtual private network 170, whereas ATM Edge Switches 130G, 130H, 130I, and 130J have the additional interfaces needed to interact with various Clients A and B in order to concentrate these numerous small physical interfaces 142A, 142B, 142C, . . . , and 142F from clients into larger physical interfaces 141A, 141B, 141C, and 141D. Centralized control module 160 manages calls for virtual private network 170 and is generally comprised of call control module 140, centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145, and bandwidth manager module 150.

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In general, call control module 140 handles the majority, if not all, of the call requests for virtual private network 170. Centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145 determines whether or not to allow a specific 'call' to access to virtual private network 170. Bandwidth manager module 150 controls the size of all virtual paths in virtual private network 170 in response to and in conjunction with call control module 140 and centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145. Note call control module 140, centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145, and bandwidth manager module 150 preferably all run on a single computing platform (e.g., a computer), but, alternatively, may be

configured to run on more than one separate computer platform at multiple locations. Also, note that a virtual private network may stretch across large geographic distances. For instance, ATM Edge Switches 130H and 130G may reside in Richardson, Texas, whereas ATM Edge Switches 130I and 130J may reside in Raleigh, North Carolina. And, ATM Switch 130K may reside somewhere else, such as in Knoxville, Tennessee. Centralized control module 160 may be positioned in one or more places as well. For the purposes of illustration, all of the transmission facilities or physical interfaces shown in the figures are presumed to be OC-3 interfaces, but other physical interfaces can be used.

FIGURE 1B is a diagram showing an overview of a preferred embodiment 100 of an ATM network 120 versus a single virtual private network 170. Multiple virtual private networks, such as virtual private network 170 in FIGURE 1A, are preferably installed on an ATM network, such as ATM Network 120 in FIGURE 1B. ATM Network 120 has multiple customer networks 110A, 110B, 110C, . . . , and 110K electrically or optically coupled directly and/or indirectly to ATM Network 120 via physical interfaces 133. Customer networks 110A, 110B, 110C, . . . , and 110K may correspond to data networks and/or voice networks, both of which may be selectively grouped together to provide a virtual path network for one or more clients, such as for Clients A and B in FIGURES 1A and 1B.

ATM Network 120 in preferred embodiments is comprised of a plurality of ATM Switches, such as ATM Edge Switches 130A, 130B, 130C, . . . , and 130F, all of which are interconnected with one another via physical interface or transmission facilities 131 to form ATM Network 120. As with the single virtual private network 170 in FIGURE 1A, at least one ATM switch, such as ATM Edge Switch 130A, is connected to centralized control module 160, which has submodules therein to manage various parameters used to define virtual paths and/or virtual channels, such as bandwidth and the number of calls. As explained above in reference to FIGURE 1A, centralized control module 160 in FIGURE 1B is

comprised of call control module 140, centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145, and bandwidth manager 150. Centralized control module 160 utilizes control features typically provided in ATM Edge Switches 130A, 130B, 130C, . . . , and 130F to control each individual ATM Edge Switch 130A, 130B, 130C, . . . , and 130F. In so doing, centralized control module 160 controls the creation and nature of virtual paths and virtual channels extending throughout the overall ATM Network 120 (in FIGURE 1B).

FIGURE 2 shows the interrelationship between call control module 140, centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145, and bandwidth manager module 150 of centralized control module 160 and between bandwidth manager module 150 and ATM Switch 130K. These interrelationships enable preferred embodiments to use an efficient control scheme to effectively manage and accommodate different traffic service requirements of a virtual path network. Call control module 140 implements an overall, network-wide call admission strategy, which determines whether to admit or reject a request to allow a virtual connection to be setup. Using the procedure and apparatus discussed in co-assigned, the pending patent application, entitled "Enhanced Services for ATM Switching Using External Control," which was filed herewith and incorporated by reference above, call control module 140 handles specific client requests for a call requiring access to virtual private network 170 (in FIGURE 1A). Using a procedure to implement a call admission strategy procedure, which is outlined in the flow chart shown in FIGURE 8, centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145 handles a request for permission to access virtual private network 170 (in FIGURE 1A) that was received by call control module 140. Centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145 determines what virtual paths and virtual channels are needed and, ultimately, will be connected, depending upon any number of factors, such as virtual path network customer service contract agreement, traffic type, quality of service expectations, and existing or expected traffic load and utilization.

Moreover, if necessary, depending upon the current load conditions, centralized call admission control/monitor module 145 instructs bandwidth manager module 150 to dynamically adjust the size of each virtual path, virtual channel, and virtual path group with instructions to and from the CAC at specific ATM switches. ATM Switch 130K (and any other ATM switch in the ATM network) adjusts, alters, creates, or destroys the actual size of the virtual path, as instructed by the bandwidth manager module 150, so that, if possible, the call requested by a client to call control module 140 can be made. The CAC at each ATM switch checks every connection created or changed, no matter how or when it is created.

In using the call admission process outlined in FIGURE 8, centralized call admission control/monitor module 145 balances the needs of some clients against the needs of other clients using the virtual path network who may have contracted for varying amounts of capacities in real time. For instance, preferred embodiments of centralized control module 160 consider parameters set in service contract agreements with the clients for the allocation of an available bandwidth for virtual paths and virtual channels. Additional allocations can be negotiated by clients using virtual path resizing to add additional capacity needed to address requirements exceeding the levels specified by the service contract. Centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145 takes the appropriate actions to guarantee the level of service as specified in the contract agreements. Consequently, preferred embodiments grant priority to connection requests which are compliant to the service contract agreements concerning virtual path networks. In addition, when a client using a virtual private network exceeds its service agreement, as mentioned above, it can "borrow" additional bandwidth from the provider of the virtual private network as long as the provider is not in an "overload" condition. The borrowed bandwidth requests are tagged and returned to the client using (or wanting to use) the virtual private network with a special "over-reserved" condition. Furthermore, bandwidth that is reserved with an "over-reserved" condition is generally not guaranteed and calls using this bandwidth are subjected to

call loss in an overload condition. Connections with the "over-reserved" connections are set up in the virtual path with the unspecified quality of service. Finally, clients using the virtual private networks are responsible for accepting or rejecting calls when the virtual path network is in the overload condition. Clients of the virtual private network are also responsible for prioritizing their own calls. For example, in an overload condition, one client may decide to drop calls using a first-in-first-out basis, while another client may decide to drop a data application call to accommodate a voice call. Since this connection may be setup and torn down on demand, necessary computation processing is kept to a minimum.

FIGURES 9A and 8B illustrate the subprocedures implemented by centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145 in FIGURES 1A, 1B, and 2 and referenced in the flow diagram shown in FIGURE 8. The ongoing background processes shown in FIGURE 9A and 9B monitor the traffic load of clients of virtual path networks and dynamically adjust the bandwidth allocation for each client of the virtual path network. Specifically, these background processes detect overload conditions and take necessary actions to address and relieve an overload condition. Flags or indicators of an overload condition are set when the actual utilization exceeds the utilization threshold, which craftsmen specify by provisioning. In addition, the background processes report service contract violations in the form of an alarm. Similarly, these background processes negotiate with the termination side to add a block of additional bandwidth when a maximum utilization threshold is exceeded in order to anticipate periods of over utilization and accommodate the extra bandwidth demand. Finally, these background processes release a block of "borrowed" bandwidth when the load falls below the minimum utilization threshold. Preferred background processes are generally divided into two subfunctions. In particular, as shown in FIGURE 9A, one function monitors the client traffic load on the virtual private network and adjusts the bandwidth allocation for each virtual private group. Likewise, as shown in FIGURE 9B, another function monitors the client traffic load on a virtual private

network and adjusts the bandwidth allocation for each of virtual paths in the virtual path group.

As a result of the above operation, centralized control module 160 specifically directly and indirectly controls the operation of ATM Switch 130K in FIGURE 2 (and other ATM Switches not shown in FIGURE 2, such as ATM Edge Switches 130G, 130H, 130I, and 130J in FIGURE 1A and ATM Switches 130A, 130B, 130C, . . . and 130F in FIGURE 1B). This capability is, perhaps, most useful in managing the bandwidth assigned to a specific virtual path and a virtual path group. Centralized control module 160 enables preferred embodiments to dynamically adjust the bandwidth of a virtual path and/or a virtual path grouping to respond to varying requests of clients, which ensures that ATM physical interfaces are used to their fullest capacity. Centralized control module 160 allows a carrier to dynamically respond to changing needs of numerous clients (e.g., Clients A and B) that share the backbone network. In short, if a specific client is not using all of the capacity which the client has a reservation or a right to use (according to the contract), this unused capacity is made available to other clients. This function in centralized control module 160 is generally performed by bandwidth control module 150. Bandwidth control module 150 uses management interfaces found in ATM Switches 130A, 130B, 130C, . . . , and 130F, namely the management interface of each ATM switch that provisions the virtual paths and channels for each ATM switch, to control the size of the virtual path or paths within overall ATM Network 120.

As shown in FIGURE 3, the use of ATM switches, such as ATM Edge Switch 300, which corresponds to ATM Edge Switches 130G, 130H, 130I, and 130J shown in FIGURE 1A, and ATM Edge Switches 130A, 130B, 130C, . . . , and 130F in FIGURE 1B, enables preferred embodiments to consolidate multiple traffic types (e.g., voice and data) with varying quality of service expectations into a single ATM interface or a network. Specifically, note Client A uses physical interface 310 for various traffic and physical interface for data traffic 372, whereas Client B

uses physical interface 314 for various traffic and physical interface 316 for data traffic, all of which are consolidated on ATM interface 302 by ATM edge switch 700.

The operation of centralized control module 160 is, perhaps, best understood in relation to an example. The first step performed by centralized call admission control/usage monitor module 145 of centralized control module 160 is to check the service contract agreement for each client for which the call was initiated to determine whether or not to accept the call, what quality of service to provide, what to charge the client, and for directions as to how to make the connections. In the following example, please refer to FIGURE 1A and define physical interface 141A as "Interface 1," physical interface 141B as "Interface 2," physical interface 141C as "Interface 3," and physical interface 141D as "Interface 4." Furthermore, suppose that the service contract agreement between the carrier managing the virtual private network 170 (in FIGURE 1A) and/or network 120 (in FIGURE 1B) and Client A guarantees 93 MB/sec at Interface 1 and 62 Mb/sec at Interface 2. a situation in which Client A desires connection(s) having a maximum total bandwidth of 155 Mb/second total and Client B desires connection(s) also having a maximum total bandwidth of 155 Mb/second total. While other breakups may be possible, one breakup for Clients A and B provided by centralized control module 160 for Interfaces 1, 2, 3, and 4 is shown in TABLE 1:

CLIENT A

BREAKUP BY INTERFACE

Interface 1: 60% total bandwidth = 93 Mb

Initial allocation:

5 Quality of Service 1: 20%(of 93Mb)=18.6Mb
 Quality of Service 2: 50%(of 93Mb)=46.4Mb
 Unspecified Quality of Service: 30%(of 93Mb)=27.9Mb

Interface 2: 40% total bandwidth (155 Mb) = 62 Mb

Initial Allocation

10 Quality of Service 1: 20%(of 62Mb)=18.6Mb
 Unspecified Quality of Service: 80%(of 62Mb)=49.6Mb

CLIENT B

BREAKUP BY INTERFACE

Interface 1: 40% total bandwidth (155 Mb) = 62 Mb

15 Initial allocation:

 Quality of Service 1: 20%(of 62Mb)=18.6Mb
 Quality of Service 2: 50%(of 62Mb)=46.4Mb
 Unspecified Quality of Service: 30%(of 62Mb)=18.6Mb

Interface 3: 60% total bandwidth (155 Mb) = 93 Mb

20 Initial Allocation

 Quality of Service 1: 20%(of 93Mb)=18.6Mb
 Unspecified Quality of Service: 80%(of 93Mb)=74.4Mb

**TABLE 1: Breakup for Clients A and B
for Interfaces 1, 2, 3 and 4**

25 The assignments of Clients A and B for Interfaces 1, 2, 3, and 4 are shown for this
example in the following TABLE 2.

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INTERFACE 1

Client A: 93 Mb Assigned
18.6 Mb for Quality Of Service 1
46.5 Mb for Quality Of Service 2
27.9 Mb Unspecified
Client B: 62 Mb Assigned
12.4 Mb for Quality Of Service 1
31 Mb for Quality Of Service 2
18.6 Mb Unspecified

INTERFACE 2

Client A: 62 Mb Assigned
18.6 Mb for Quality Of Service 1
49.6 Mb Unspecified
Available Bandwidth for Reservation: 93 Mb

INTERFACE 3

Client B: 93 Mb Assigned
18.6 Mb for Quality Of Service 1
74.4 Mb Unspecified
Available Bandwidth for Reservation: 62 Mb

INTERFACE 4

Available Bandwidth for Reservation: 155 Mb

**TABLE 2: Assignments for Clients and B
for Interfaces 1, 2, 3 and 4**

FIGURES 4A, 4B, 4C, and 4D are diagrams illustrating the relationship between the reserved and available bandwidth for specific ATM physical interfaces 141A, 141B, 141C, and 141D (in FIGURE 1A) for the above

example. The relative size of each enclosed circle or oval reflects the size (e.g., in terms of bandwidth) of the actual virtual path and/or virtual path group. As a general rule, the actual size of the virtual path adjusts (or is adjusted by centralized control module 160) dynamically based upon the utilization level of that virtual path, as indicated by the bidirectional arrows crossing the borders of regions corresponding to virtual paths and virtual channels. The size of each virtual group of virtual paths is dependent upon the terms and conditions within the service contract agreement between a client and the carrier. Once again, the sizes of the virtual path groupings are adjusted by centralized control module 160 based upon the utilization levels. As shown in FIGURE 8 and explained in the corresponding text, if the size needed by some client increases beyond a certain contractually defined point, the calls from the client admitted will be tagged as using 'over-reserved' capacity within the specific physical interface and will use the unspecified quality of service as defined by the ATM forum.

Specifically, referring to FIGURE 4A, in Interface 1, region 401 corresponds to the virtual path group for Client A in the above example, which represents 93 Mb, whereas region 402 corresponds to the virtual path group for Client B in the above example, which represents 93 Mb. Also, note within virtual path group 401, virtual paths 403 and 404 have been created, one for each quality of service promised Client A in virtual path group 401. Similarly, within virtual path group 402 for Client B, virtual paths 405 and 406 have been created, one for each quality of service promised for Client B in virtual path group 402. Additional or leftover capacity (or area) within virtual path group 401 and virtual path group 402 is unspecified. The total bandwidth capacity for virtual group 401 and virtual group 402 equals 155 Mb, which is the total fixed capacity of Interface 1. There is not any unassigned bandwidth capacity that is available for reservation.

Referring to FIGURE 4B, in Interface 2, the region 408 corresponds to the virtual path group for Client A in the above example, which represents 62 Mb. Within virtual path group 408 for Client A,

virtual path 407 has been created for the specific quality of service for Client A in virtual path group 408. Additional bandwidth capacity (or area) within Interface 2 is available for reservation. Similarly, additional bandwidth capacity within virtual path group 408 is unspecified.

5 Referring to FIGURE 4C, in Interface 3, region 409 corresponds to the virtual path group for Client B in the above example, which represents 93 Mb. Within virtual path group 409 for Client B, virtual path 410 has been created for the specific quality of service for Client B in virtual path group 409. Additional bandwidth capacity (or area) within Interface 3 is
10 available for reservation. Similarly, additional bandwidth capacity within virtual path group 409 is unspecified.

Referring to FIGURE 4D, no virtual path groups and/or virtual paths for any client have been assigned to Interface 4, so the entire bandwidth capacity, 155 Mb, of Interface 4 is available for reservations.

15 FIGURES 5A, 5B, 5C, and 5D are diagrams showing a switch level view of separate ATM physical interfaces (physical interfaces 141A, 141B, 141C, and 141D correspond to FIGURE 1A), for Clients A and B. Note that the quality of service has been defined when applicable. For instance, the Quality of Service 1 has been generally defined as Constant Bit Rate
20 ("CBR") traffic and Quality of Service 2 has been generally defined as Variable Bit Rate ("VBR") traffic. Note, as shown in FIGURE 6, alternate assignments for other quality of service types can be made. Referring to FIGURE 6, for ATM Interface 600 between ATM Switches A and B (not shown), for each virtual path group, a unique virtual path will be
25 provisioned for each specific traffic type as indicated by its quality of service requirements. One additional virtual path will be provisioned for "unspecified" quality of service, which will be used by the virtual path network service provider to offer an "unguaranteed" service or a "best-effort" service. In particular, if Client A requires or contracts for a certain
30 amount of capacity for CBR traffic (for voice and video), VBR traffic (for packetized audio and video), Connection-Oriented traffic (for frame-Relay), and/or Connectionless traffic (for IP traffic), Client A will be

assigned a virtual path group 601 having virtual paths 403 for CBR traffic, virtual path 604 for VBR, virtual path 605 for Connection-Oriented traffic, and virtual path 606 for Connectionless traffic. Similarly, if Client B requires or contracts for a certain amount of capacity for CBR and VBR traffic, but not any virtual paths for any other forms of traffic (e.g., connection-oriented traffic and connectionless traffic), Client B will be assigned virtual path group 607 having virtual paths 608 for CBR traffic and virtual path 608 for VBR traffic. As a general rule, the bandwidth requirements are calculated differentiates for each quality of service. Virtual path 609 is not a member of any virtual path group and is unspecified and otherwise available to be used on an 'as-needed' case by either Client A, Client B, or another client.

Preferred embodiments take advantage of the fact that each allocation to each client has varying amounts of unspecified quality of service capacity and that, while Interface 1 appears to be completely booked, Interfaces 2 and 3 have varying amounts of bandwidth that is available to be reserved by Clients A and/or B and/or any other client and Interface 4 appears to be completely clear of any reservations. Thus, bandwidth reserved is not necessary equal to bandwidth utilized. Centralized control module 160 simultaneously balances the use of the under utilized bandwidth and the obligations to the service contract agreements and prevents overload conditions to use each ATM Switch and the overall ATM network to the utmost. By comparison, traditional time multiplexed systems dedicate transmission and switching resources when a call "reserves" bandwidth during call setups, which ties up the capacity for the call duration, even if all of the capacity is not needed. Thus, as far as its call admission control system is concerned, bandwidth reserved is equal to bandwidth utilized, which means large portions of physical interfaces are not used on an ongoing basis and there is no way to actively and systematically utilize such unused capacity.

Referring to FIGURE 7A, the bandwidth capacity of a transmission facility 700 (e.g., SONET OC-3 fiber optic facility, which has a bandwidth

capacity of 155 Megabits per second (Mb/s)), virtual path 702, and virtual channels 703 are conceptually represented by "pipes" of various sizes that are nested inside of each other, wherein the diameter of each pipe represents the bandwidth of transmission facility 700, virtual path 702, and virtual channels 703. Virtual path 702 may be comprised of at least one virtual channel 403, which reside inside virtual path 702. Note, however, a virtual path is not required to hold any virtual channels, but every virtual channel must be in a virtual path. Of course, although not shown in FIGURE 7A (see FIGURE 6), transmission facilities 700 may contain additional virtual paths, other than virtual path 702 and these additional virtual paths would rest inside transmission facility 700, like virtual path 702. As shown in FIGURE 7A, virtual channels 703 consume all of the available bandwidth of virtual path 702. As a result, any attempt to create an additional virtual channel 703 in virtual path 702 will be denied by the CAC of the ATM switch. As shown in FIGURE 4B, preferred embodiments of bandwidth manager module 150 effectively increased or otherwise adjusted the size of virtual path 702 to provide extra capacity 704, so that additional virtual channels 703 can be created to accommodate varying demands of clients on an ATM Network, such as ATM network 120 in FIGURE 1B.

Bandwidth manager module 150 dynamically manages bandwidths utilized by virtual paths in reaction or anticipation to traffic volume levels. For instance, as shown in TABLE 3, data traffic, such as e-mail and file transfers, and voice traffic, such as telephone conversations, typically vary throughout a day, but data traffic, unlike voice traffic, can be put off until the evening hours. Thus, bandwidth manager module 150 changes the virtual path sizes of virtual paths and virtual path groups according to time of day.

<u>TIME</u>	<u>VOICE BANDWIDTH</u>	<u>DATA BANDWIDTH</u>
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	60%	40%
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	15%	85%

TABLE 3: Bandwidth Management Example Schedule

FIGURE 10 is a flow diagram for the procedure implemented by bandwidth manager module 150 in FIGURES 1A, 1B, and 2. Specifically, as discussed above, virtual paths are set up for each customer to provide desired connectivity to the specific customer sites and desired bandwidth for each traffic type according to the current time of day. Next, either customers or bandwidth manager module 150 create and destroy corresponding virtual channel(s) within the virtual path(s) as needed. Each virtual channel that is created must be in one of the existing virtual paths, which have been set up for that specific customer. When a virtual channel is created, the CAC of each switch in the ATM network through which the virtual channel extends determines whether or not the virtual channel will fit in the specified (or corresponding) virtual path. Bandwidth manager module 150 then checks the customer contract and current time of day to determine whether it is permissible (the correct time) to make needed bandwidth changes. Remember, as a general rule, different bandwidths are assigned to handle different types of transmissions (e.g., data or voice) on specific virtual channels, depending upon the time of day. If it is not permissible to make the needed bandwidth changes, then bandwidth manager module 150 creates and destroys virtual channels as needed to make space for the requested virtual channel. Alternatively, if it is permissible to make the needed bandwidth changes, bandwidth manager module 150 calculates the sum of the bandwidth for all virtual channels on each virtual path to determine whether the total virtual channel bandwidth is larger than the new virtual path bandwidth specified by the customer contract for the current time of day period. If the requested (or needed) virtual channels do, indeed, fit inside the virtual path, then virtual paths are resized. If the requested (or needed) virtual channels do not fit, bandwidth manager module 150 uses the ATM switch management interface to delete virtual channels until the sum of the virtual channel bandwidth is below the new virtual path bandwidth and, then, the virtual paths are resized, such that preferred embodiments use the ATM management interface to change

the size of each virtual path so that it conforms to the customer contract value for the current time of day.

FURTHER MODIFICATIONS AND VARIATIONS

Although the invention has been described with reference to a
5 specific embodiment, this description is not meant to be construed in a limiting sense. The example embodiments shown and described above are only intended as an example. Various modifications of the disclosed embodiment as well as alternate embodiments of the invention will become apparent to persons skilled in the art upon reference to the description of
10 the invention. For instance, while a specific physical interface was described above, other physical interfaces can be used as well, such as T1, T3, 25 Mb ATM, OC-3, OC-12, OC-48, OC-192, and 100Mb TAXI. Note the ATM Forum, an industry consortium, have approved several of these physical interfaces and may approve other such interfaces in the
15 future that could likely be used in preferred embodiments. In addition, physical interfaces may be based on or utilize conductive wiring, such as twisted pair, fiber optic, coax, wireless transmission facilities and/or any combination thereof. Similarly, in addition to ATM switches, other switches can be used as well, so long as the ATM switches are compatible
20 with UNI 3.0 or greater and provide a management interface that allows the creation, deletion, and resizing of virtual path connections. Northern Telecom's Concorde™, Vector™, and Passport™ switches generally satisfy these requirements and are preferred for that reason, but other switches may also satisfy these requirements and may be used. Also, please note
25 that while the above discussion generally described electrical connections as "connections," or being directly and/or indirectly "connected," it should be noted that these connections may also be coupled electrically, optically, or electromagnetically (e.g., radio signals and wireless transmissions). Control module 160 can use alternate procedures to control the operation of
30 the ATM switches and the sizing and creation of virtual paths and channels, in addition to or in lieu of the preferred procedures shown in

FIGURES 8, 9A, and 9B. In addition, note that the procedures that are implemented by centralized control module 160, call control module 140, centralized call admission control/usage module 145, and bandwidth manager module 150 in preferred embodiments use software on a computer
5 equipped platform that directs each individual ATM switch in an ATM network. While prewired control systems could be designed and built implementing the following control mechanism and may be used, software control mechanisms are preferred, because software control mechanisms are substantially more flexible and enable the carrier operating ATM
10 network to easily update and refine procedures used to control ATM switches. Software control mechanisms can also be easily updated to handle varying types of ATM switches, when such ATM switches are modified and/or updated.

Thus, even though numerous characteristics and advantages of the
15 present inventions have been set forth in the foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the inventions, the disclosure is illustrative only, and changes may be made in the detail, especially in matters of shape, size and arrangement of the parts within the principles of the inventions to the full extent indicated by the broad general meaning of the terms used in the attached claims. Accordingly, it should be
20 understood that the modifications and variations suggested above and below are not intended to be exhaustive. These examples help show the scope of the inventive concepts, which are covered in the appended claims. The appended claims are intended to cover these modifications and alternate
25 embodiments.

In short, the description and drawings of the specific examples above are not intended to point out what an infringement of this patent would be, but are to provide at least one explanation of how to make and use the inventions contained herein. The limits of the inventions and the
30 bounds of the patent protection are measured by and defined in the following claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed:

1. A system, comprising:

5 (a) a plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches that are interconnected with one another via at least one physical interface to form a network, each physical interface of said at least one physical interface extending from one asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches to another asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches;

10 (b) at least one virtual connection connecting one asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches to at least one other asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches via one physical interface of said at least one physical interface, wherein each virtual connection has a corresponding bandwidth; and

15 (c) a system control module connected to at least one asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches, said system control module in communication with each asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches via said at least one physical interface, said system control module dynamically controls said corresponding bandwidth of said virtual connection.

20 2. The system of Claim 1, wherein each asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches has a connection admission control module to determine whether said virtual connection can be connected through that particular asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches.

25 3. The system of Claim 1, further wherein said virtual connection is requested to occur at a specific time of day and is adapted to

transfer a specific type of information and said system control module considers said specific time of day and said specific type of information to determine how large to make said corresponding bandwidth of each virtual connection of said at least one virtual connection.

5 4. The system of Claim 1, wherein said system control module considers at least one factor to determine how large to make said corresponding bandwidth of each virtual connection of said at least one virtual connections, said at least one factor is selected from a group consisting of terms and conditions of a network contract agreement
10 covering said virtual connection, type of information that said virtual connection will transfer, quality of service expected of said virtual connection, existing traffic load of said network, utilization of said network, and date and time of day that each virtual connection of said at least one virtual connections will occur.

15 5. The system of Claim 1, wherein said system control module on an ongoing basis determines whether said network is in an overload condition and said system control module also checks said overload condition and determines what said bandwidth of said virtual connection should be.

20 6. The system of Claim 1, wherein said physical interface is selected from a group consisting of fiber optic, twisted pair, coax, and wireless.

 7. The system of Claim 3, wherein said specific type of information includes information selected from a group consisting of
25 constant bit rate information, voice information, video information, variable bit rate information, data information, connection-oriented information, frame-relay information, and connectionless information.

 8. The system of Claim 1, wherein said virtual connection is selected from a group consisting of virtual paths, groupings of virtual
30 paths, and virtual channels and any combination of virtual paths and virtual channels.

9. The system of Claim 3, wherein said network having a utilization level and further wherein said system control module periodically and continuously checks said utilization level.

10. The system of Claim 3, wherein said virtual connection is
5 comprised of at least one virtual path group and each virtual path group of said at least one virtual path group is comprised of at least one virtual path and further wherein each virtual path group has a first utilization level and each virtual path has a second utilization level and said system control
10 module checks said second utilization level of each virtual path in one virtual path group and then said first utilization level of said virtual path group.

11. The system of Claim 1, further wherein said system control module also dynamically determines when to set up said at least one virtual connection.

12. The system of Claim 11, wherein said virtual connection is
15 requested to occur at a specific time of day and is adapted to transfer a requested type of information and system control module determines whether said requested type of information is a first type of information or a second type of information and if said requested type of information is
20 said first type of information said system control module adjusts said bandwidth and sets up said virtual connection at said specific time of day, and if said requested type of information is said second type of information said system control module adjusts said bandwidth and sets up said virtual connection at a second time of day.

13. The system of Claim 12, wherein said first type of
25 information is voice information and said second type of information is data information.

14. The system of Claim 13, wherein said second time of day is
nighttime.

15. The system of Claim 13, wherein said second time of day is
30 between
6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

16. A system, comprising:

(a) a first asynchronous transfer mode switch;

(b) a second asynchronous transfer mode switch that is
interconnected with said first asynchronous transfer mode switch via a
physical interface, said first asynchronous transfer mode switch in
communication with said second asynchronous transfer mode switch via
said a virtual connection on said physical interface, said virtual connection
having a corresponding bandwidth; and

(c) a system control module in communication with said first
asynchronous transfer mode switch, said system control module in
communication with said second asynchronous transfer mode switch via
said first asynchronous transfer mode switch and said physical interface,
said system control module dynamically controls said corresponding
bandwidth of said virtual connection.

17. The system of Claim 16, wherein said first asynchronous
transfer mode switch has a first connection admission control module
therein to determine whether said virtual connection can be connected
through said first asynchronous transfer mode switch and said second
asynchronous transfer mode switch has a second connection admission
control module therein to determine whether said virtual connection can be
connected through said second asynchronous transfer mode switch.

18. The system of Claim 16, further wherein said virtual
connection is requested to occur at a specific time of day and is adapted to
transfer a specific type of information and system control module considers
said specific time of day and said specific type of information to determine
how large to make said corresponding bandwidth of said virtual connection.

19. The system of Claim 16, wherein said system control module
considers at least one factor to determine how large to make said
corresponding bandwidth of said virtual connection, said at least one factor
is selected from a group consisting of terms and conditions of a network
contract agreement covering said virtual connection, type of information
that said virtual connection will transfer, quality of service expected of said

virtual connection, existing traffic load of said network, utilization of said network, and date and time of day said virtual connection occurs.

20. The system of Claim 16, wherein said system control module on an on-going basis determines whether said physical link is in an overload condition and said system control module also checks said
5 overload condition and determines what corresponding bandwidth of said virtual connection should have.

21. The system of Claim 16, wherein said physical interface is selected from a group consisting of fiber optic, twisted pair, coax, and
10 wireless.

22. The system of Claim 16, wherein said various types of information includes information selected from a group consisting of constant bit rate information, voice information, video information, variable bit rate information, data information, connection-oriented information,
15 frame-relay information, and connectionless information.

23. The system of Claim 16, wherein said virtual connection is selected from a group consisting of virtual paths and virtual channels and any combination of virtual paths and virtual channels.

24. The system of Claim 16, wherein said physical interface has a corresponding utilization level and further wherein said system control module periodically and continuously checks said utilization level to
20 determine what said corresponding bandwidth should be.

25. The system of Claim 16, wherein said virtual connection is comprised of at least one virtual path group and each virtual path group of said at least one virtual path group is comprised of at least one virtual path
25 and further wherein each virtual path group has a first utilization level and each virtual path has a second utilization level and said system control module checks said second utilization level of each virtual path in one virtual path group and then said first utilization level of said virtual path
30 group.

26. The system of Claim 16, further wherein said system control module also dynamically determines when to set up said at least one virtual connection.

27. The system of Claim 16, wherein said virtual connection is
5 requested to occur at a specific time of day and is adapted to transfer a requested type of information and system control module determines whether said requested type of information is a first type of information or a second type of information and if said requested type of information is
10 said first type of information said system control module adjusts said bandwidth and sets up said virtual connection at said specific time of day, and if said requested type of information is said second type of information said system control module adjusts said bandwidth and sets up said virtual connection at a second time of day.

28. The system of Claim 27, wherein said first type of
15 information is voice information and said second type of information is data information.

29. The system of Claim 27, wherein said second time of day is nighttime.

30. The system of Claim 27, wherein said second time of day is
20 between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

31. A system of monitoring use of a network, said network used to transfer information from a first location to a second location,
comprising:

25 (a) a plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches that are interconnected with one another via at least one physical interface to form said network, a virtual path connects from one asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches to at least one other asynchronous
30 transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches via a link of said at least one physical interface, said virtual path has a corresponding bandwidth, said virtual path is

comprised of at least one virtual channel, wherein each virtual channel has a channel utilization level and each virtual path has a path utilization level, said channel utilization levels of each virtual channel in a virtual path are combined to form said path utilization level; and

5 (b) a system control module connected to at least one asynchronous transfer mode switch of said plurality of interconnected asynchronous transfer mode switches and when a user requests an additional virtual channel to be created in a virtual path, said system control module checks said channel utilization level of each virtual channel
10 of said virtual path to determine whether additional bandwidth is needed by said virtual path in order for said virtual channel to be created and if said additional bandwidth is needed, said system control module adds additional bandwidth to said corresponding bandwidth of said virtual path.

32. The system of Claim 31, wherein a client is allowed to
15 utilized said network under certain conditions, and further wherein said system control module compares a request from said client to use said virtual connection with a contract with said client having terms and conditions governing said client's use of said network to determine whether said request of said client is compliant with said terms and conditions found
20 in said contract.

33. The system of Claim 31, wherein said system control module utilizes unspecified capacity of another virtual path to provide said additional bandwidth.

34. The system of Claim 31, wherein system control module
25 considers at least one factor to determine whether said virtual path grouping or said virtual channel can be formed, said at least one factor is selected from a group consisting of terms and conditions of a network contract agreement having terms and conditions covering a client's unspecified capacity on said physical interface, type of information that said
30 virtual connection will transfer, quality of service expected of said virtual connection, existing traffic load of said network and utilization of said network.

35. A process of managing a selected parameter of a virtual path and at least one virtual channel, said virtual path having a virtual path, comprising:

5 (a) creating at least one virtual path for a customer in response to a customer request, said virtual path extending from a first location to a second location through at least one asynchronous transfer mode switch, each asynchronous transfer mode switch of said at least one asynchronous transfer mode switch having a connection admission control module to manage the access of a virtual path to that specific asynchronous transfer mode switch, said virtual path having a first bandwidth for a first traffic type at a first time of day and said virtual path having a second bandwidth for a first traffic type at a second time of day;

10 (b) selectively creating and selectively destroying at least one selected virtual channel of said at least one virtual channel of said virtual path as needed, wherein each selected virtual channel of said at least one virtual channel that is created in said virtual path; and

15 (c) checking each selected virtual channel of said at least one virtual channel that has is created with said connection admission control module of each asynchronous transfer mode switch that said virtual path extend through to determine whether said selected virtual channel will fit in said virtual path.

20 36. The process of Claim 35, further wherein customer step has a time of day and further wherein said virtual path having said at least one virtual channel has a customer contract governing an allotment of said selected parameter, comprising the following step:

25 (d) checking said customer contract and said time of day to determine whether adjusting said selected parameter of said virtual path is permitted.

30 37. The process of Claim 36, further comprising:

(e) checking whether said at least one selected virtual channel fits inside said virtual path if adjusting said selected parameter of said virtual path is permitted.

38. The process of Claim 37, further comprising:

(f) returning to step (b) if adjusting said selected parameter of said virtual path is not permitted.

39. The process of Claim 37, further comprising:

(f) calculating a total of said selected parameter for every virtual channel of said virtual path and comparing said total to a defined total in said customer contract for said time of day.

40. The process of Claim 37, further comprising:

(f) deleting at least one virtual channel if necessary for said requested virtual channel to be created.

41. The process of Claim 40, further comprising:

(g) resizing said virtual path to conform with said customer contract value for said current time of day.

42. The process of Claim 37, further comprising:

(f) resizing said virtual path to conform with said customer contract value for said current time of day is said selected virtual channel fits inside said virtual path.

43. The process of Claim 35, wherein said selected parameter is bandwidth.

44. The process of Claim 35, wherein a customer makes said customer request and said customer performs step (b).

45. The process of Claim 35, wherein a bandwidth manager module automatically performs step (b).

46. A process of managing a selected parameter of a virtual path and at least one virtual channel, said virtual path having a virtual path, comprising:

(a) creating at least one virtual path for a customer in response to a customer request, said virtual path extending from a first location to a second location through at least one asynchronous transfer mode switch, each asynchronous transfer mode switch of said at least one asynchronous transfer mode switch having a connection admission control module to manage the access of a virtual path to that specific asynchronous

transfer mode switch, said virtual path having a first bandwidth for a first traffic type at a first time of day and said virtual path having a second bandwidth for a first traffic type at a second time of day;

5 (b) selectively creating at least one selected virtual channel of said at least one virtual channel of said virtual path in said virtual path;

(c) checking each selected virtual channel of said at least one virtual channel that has is created with said connection admission control module of each asynchronous transfer mode switch that said virtual path extend through to determine whether said selected virtual channel will fit in
10 said virtual path;

(d) checking a customer contract and a time of day to determine whether adjusting said selected parameter of said virtual path is permitted, wherein customer contract provides information when said virtual path is permitted to be created;

15 (e) checking whether said at least one selected virtual channel fits inside said virtual path if adjusting said selected parameter of said virtual path is permitted;

(f) calculating a total of said selected parameter for every virtual channel of said virtual path and comparing said total to a defined
20 total in said customer contract for said time of day;

(g) deleting at least one virtual channel if necessary for said requested virtual channel to be created; and

(h) resizing said virtual path to conform with said customer contract value for said current time of day.

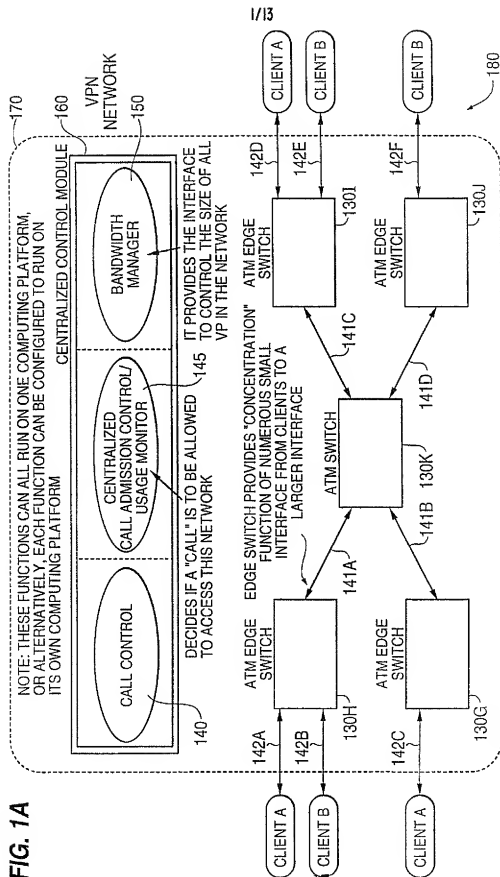
25 47. The process of Claim 46, further comprising:

(i) resizing said virtual path to conform with said customer contract value for said current time of day is said selected virtual channel fits inside said virtual path.

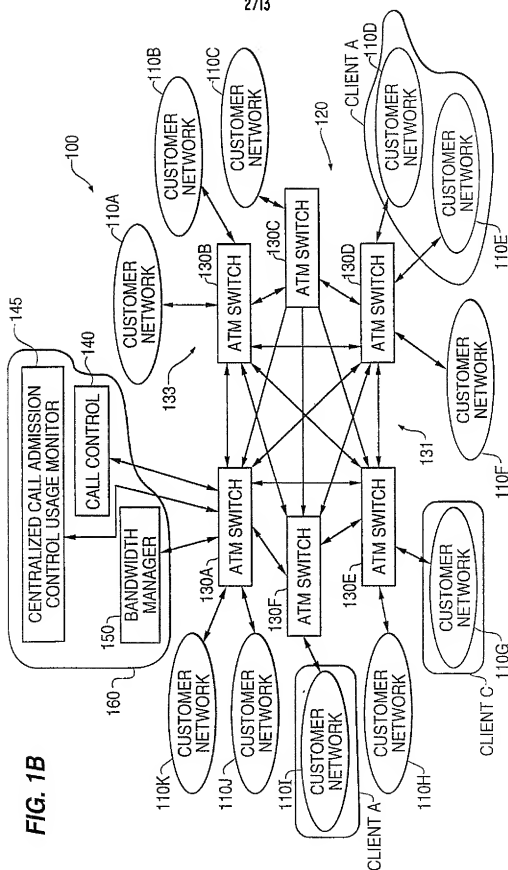
48. The process of Claim 46, further comprising:

30 (i) returning to step (b) if adjusting said selected parameter of said virtual path is not permitted.

49. The process of Claim 46, wherein said selected parameter is bandwidth.

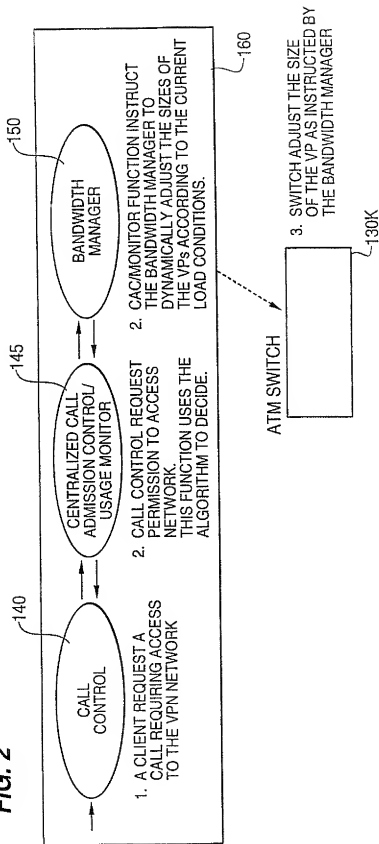


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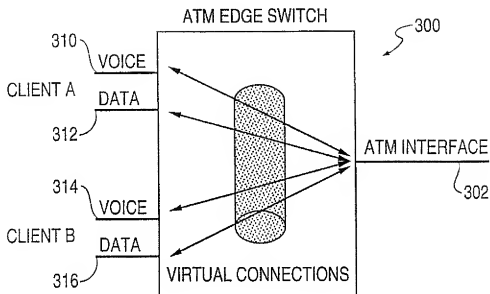
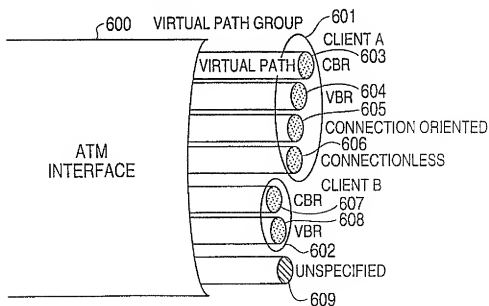


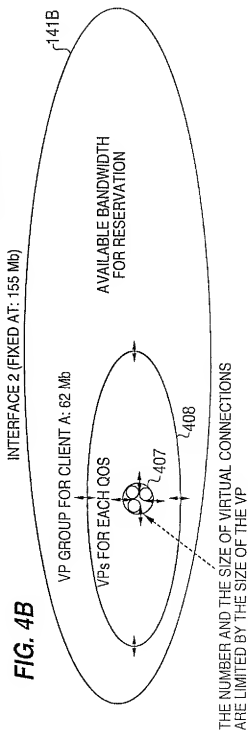
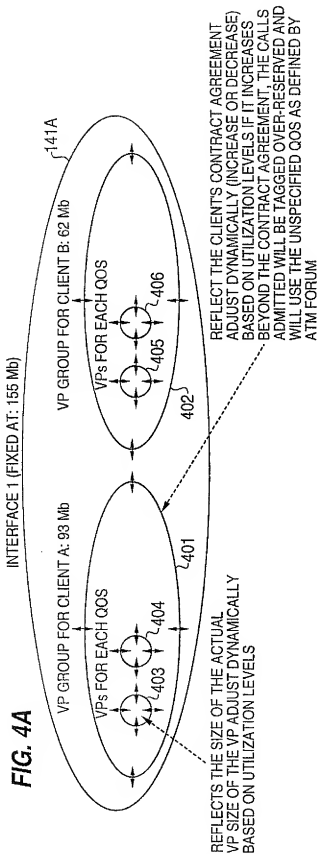
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FIG. 2

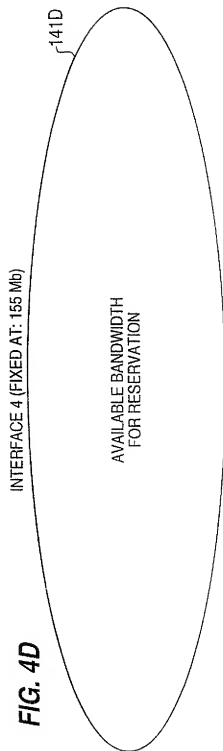
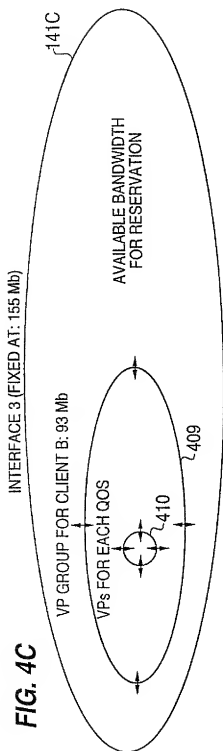


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FIG. 3**FIG. 6**

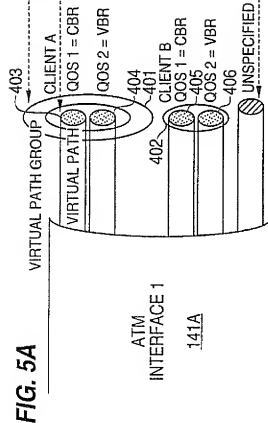


6/13

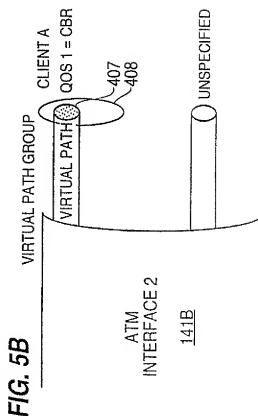


7/13

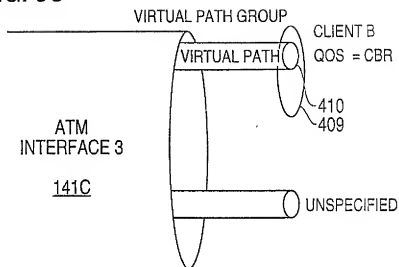
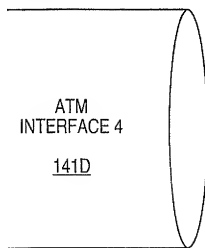
VP GROUP IS A CONCEPT ONLY APPLICABLE
AT THE HIGHER CONTROL MODULE LAYER
SIZE OF THE VP ADJUST DYNAMICALLY
BASED ON ACTUAL USAGE



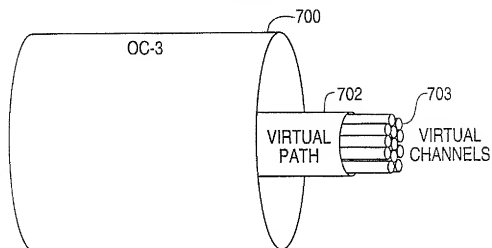
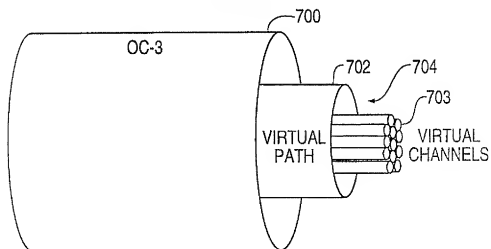
CALL THAT ARE TAGGED OVER RESERVED ARE DUMPED
TO THIS VIRTUAL PATH WITH THE UNSPECIFIED QUALITY
OF SERVICE. THIS PROVIDES A "BEST EFFORT" SERVICE,
WHERE THERE IS NO GUARANTEE OF QUALITY OF SERVICE



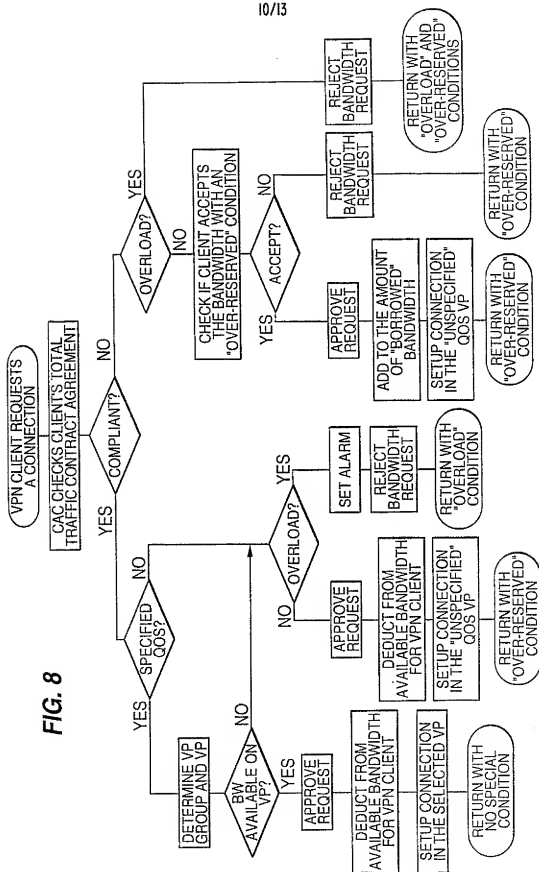
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FIG. 5C**FIG. 5D**

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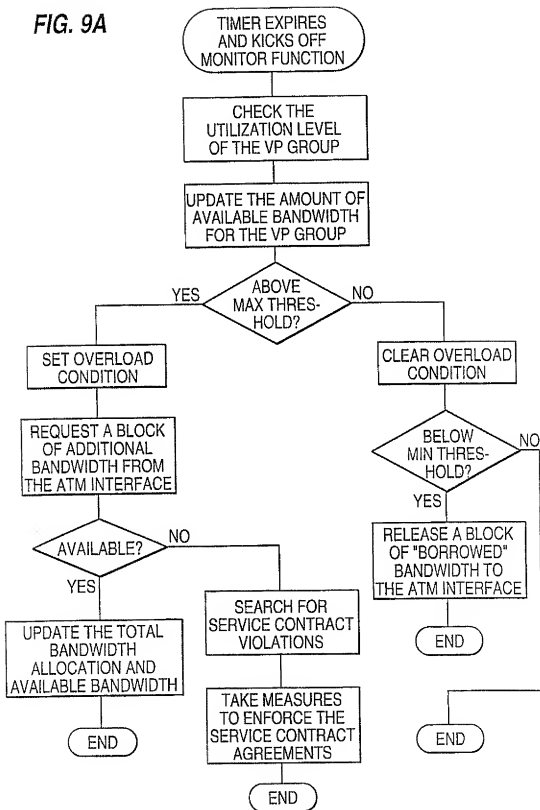
FIG. 7A**FIG. 7B**

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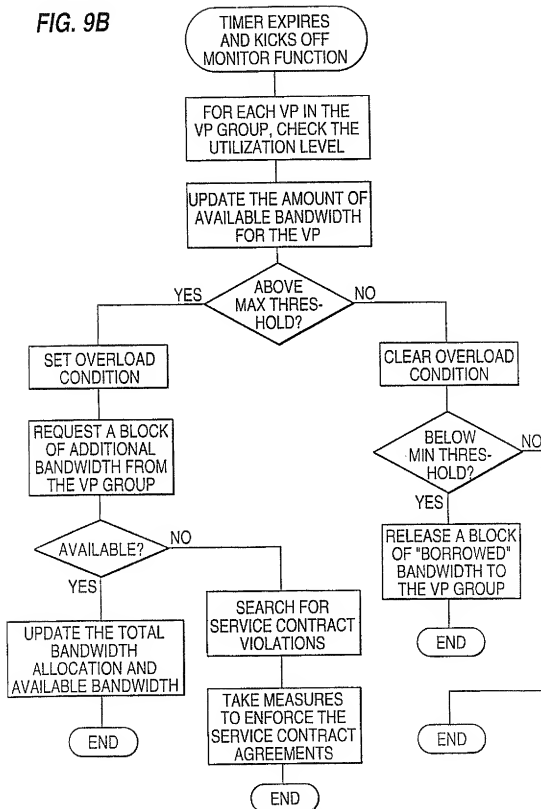
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FIG. 9A



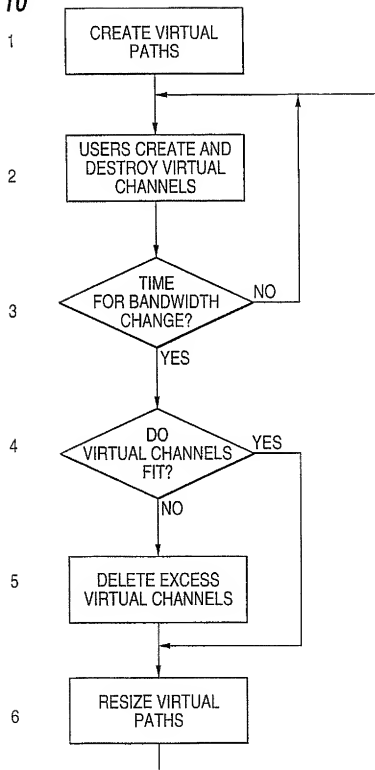
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FIG. 9B



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FIG. 10



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US97/22775

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : H04L 12/26, 12/56

US CL : 370/379, 409, 419, 468

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 370/379, 409, 419, 468, 229, 230, 235, 252, 395, 396, 399, 400, 465

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

Search terms: virtual channel, virtual paths, adjusting bandwidth

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,333,131 A (TANABE et al) 26 July 1994, col. 8, line 40 through col. 14, line 39.	1-2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 16-17, 19, 21-23, 26, 31, 35, 43-45
A	US 5,265,091 A (VAN LANDEGEM) 23 November 1993, entire document.	1-49
A,E	US 5,724,351 A (CHANO et al) 03 March 1998, entire document.	1-49
A	US 5,014,266 A (BALES et al) 07 May 1991, entire document.	1-49

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*† later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 APRIL 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

08 JUN 1998

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